

The Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by
The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Founded.....1888
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1889
Address all communications
THE TIMES-DISPATCH,
Telephone, Randolph 1.
Publication Office.....10 S. Tenth Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Richmond.....100 N. Spencere Street
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.,
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....Mutual Life Building
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL. One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year Month Week
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.00 \$5.00 \$1.50 \$.55
Daily only.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sunday only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in
Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily, with Sunday, one week.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as
second-class matter under act of Congress of
March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

Bearding Kipling in His Den

THAT New York German-American, who
offered Rudyard Kipling \$3,000 to come
to America and read, on any night he might
select, some of his anti-Russian poems, must
be getting a tremendous lot of enjoyment out
of his correspondence with the British bard.
Mr. Kipling has declined once and again, and
under the special circumstances of the case
is not likely to change his mind and accept.

The poems he was urged especially to read
are "The Truce of the Bear" and "The Grave
of the Hundred Head." Lovers of Kipling
will recall that these verses, to say the least
of it, cannot be described as particularly com-
plimentary to the Russian character. War,
like politics, makes strange bedfellows.

The University's Helpful Hand

THE University of Virginia discharges a
duty it owes the South when the board
of visitors decides to accept cotton warehouse
certificates in payment for tuition fees in all
departments. It is unlikely that any very
large number of such certificates will be ten-
dered to the proctor, but the university,
nevertheless, displays the right and helpful
spirit.

Throughout its long history students from
every Southern State have sought education
and found inspiration as well at this institu-
tion of Jefferson's founding. Legally Vir-
ginia's and peculiarly and essentially Virginian
as the university is, its traditions are the
heritage of many thousands of loyal alumni
throughout Dixie.

It owes something to these alumni and to
these traditions. It cannot remain uninter-
ested in any movement for the South's ad-
vancement or for the South's assistance in
times of stress, and be true to itself. Its
latest action involves recognition of this re-
sponsibility, and evinces determination to
maintain its leadership of Southern thought.

Teaching Policemen Their Duty

A MOST excellent idea is the school for
policemen, which Cleveland is going to
establish. It is not planned to teach them
how to use their clubs or revolvers, nor even
how to make arrests without the use of
weapons, but "to imbue patrolmen with the
right spirit and to show them what their at-
titude should be toward the public and what
the attitude of the public should be toward
them."

Richmond has a good many reasons for be-
lieving that the members of her police force
understand quite well their duty to the com-
munity, and know that the value of the ser-
vice they render is not measurable by the
number of arrests they make. Indeed, it is
not too much to say that this city's deserved
reputation for orderliness and for quiet and
loyal observance of law is due in large part
to its policemen and to the intelligence and
efficiency with which their energies are
directed.

Probably there is not another city of Rich-
mond's size in the country where fewer major
crimes are committed, and this despite its
large negro population. When we congratu-
late ourselves on this condition, we should
not forget how largely it is contributed to by
the policeman on his beat.

Mr. Croker Returns

IT is to be assumed that Richard Croker,
former leader of Tammany Hall, is well
equipped with the sense of humor that
usually characterizes the men who become
political bosses. This characteristic of his
must find large store of food on his present
visit to the United States. He remembers
his own period of power, in the course of
which Tammany Hall was frequently wiped
off the map, its power broken and its heads
discredited—in the mouths of its opponents,
but never in the minds of the voters.

This time he finds Tammany Hall in the
same condition. It is, we are told, divorced
from city, State and national corbels. In
the last New York mayoralty election it went
down to one of its most disastrous defeats,
and only succeeded in polling a paltry quar-
ter of a million votes for the head of its
ticket. At the last Democratic National Con-
vention it was hamstrung. In short, these
very bad days for Tammany—so bad, indeed,
that Croker would probably shed tears if he
did not remember that this universally con-
demned organization is chronically killed, but
always living.

The former Tammany chieftain probably
grins at the way history repeats itself. His
leadership had been taken from him to the
same extent that Murphy's has been—always
by those outside Tammany Hall, by the up-
lifters who cannot hold the voters from one
election to the other. Tammany goes on in
good times and in bad, holding its adherents;
it has no friends except the voters. It should
be abolished, and is abolished every once in
a while, and continues to be the strongest
sectional political organization in this coun-
try.

It will die just as soon as the voters cease
to support it, and that support will not be
taken away until some other organization
arises that gives the ordinary man better ser-

vice than Tammany does. It is easy to ask
ironically where Croker got his money, and
where Murphy, the ex-bartender, acquired
means enough to purchase country estates
and motor cars. It is evidently not so easy
to convince New York voters that it makes
any particular difference to them whether the
Tammany leaders are rich or poor.

Help Wanted for the Railroads

IN business circles throughout the country
there will be general interest in the joint
resolution introduced in the House by Con-
gressman Lewis, of Maryland, declaring that,
"in the exercise of the legislative powers
granted it in the matter of the regulation of
freight rates, the conditions prevailing in the
railway industry are such as to necessitate
the most expeditious consideration and de-
cision by the Interstate Commerce Commission
of the changes in freight rates proposed by
the steam carriers of the country consistent
with a fair hearing of the parties interested."

In effect, the resolution calls on the Inter-
state Commerce Commission, if it should de-
termine that the railroads, as they contend,
have exigent need of increased revenue, to
apportion such rate increases as may be al-
lowed among the several classes of freight
rather than to increase rates for the trans-
portation of passengers.

Many railroads in this country are in a
critical condition, and unless they obtain re-
lief from some source, some of them are
going to default on their obligations, which
are held to an enormous extent by European
investors. If that should happen, these Eu-
ropean-held securities would be dumped on
the American market, already sufficiently
hampered and demoralized, and further ex-
ports of gold would follow.

There has been much criticism of the com-
mission for deferring until October 19 the
hearing granted the Eastern roads on their
petition for the right to increase freight
rates. The resolution introduced by Mr.
Lewis is especially significant, because he is
not in the remotest way the representative or
ally of any capitalist interest. His con-
stituents are the miners and farmers of West-
ern Maryland, and he has been a miner him-
self. His sympathies are with labor, rather
than with capital.

Reserve Bank Organization

PROMPT organization of the Federal re-
serve bank for the Richmond district,
the election of George J. Seay as governor,
and of James A. Moncreux as secretary, the
selection and occupation of temporary quar-
ters and the business-like way in which the
directors got to work are comforting auguries
of the manner in which the affairs of the in-
stitution will be conducted in the future.

Richmond may feel a just pride that the
first of these great agencies of the national
government in the direction and control of
the country's financial affairs has been or-
ganized here. Under the circumstances, we
may hope, and perhaps are entitled to expect,
that the Richmond bank may be added by the
Federal Reserve Board to those of the New
York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston districts,
which it is planned to put in operation on
October 15. At any rate, the Richmond bank
is ready, awaiting only the reserve board's
mandate to get down to business.

The financial depression through which
this country is passing perhaps does not sug-
gest an undue haste in putting the new bank-
ing system into active operation, but, on the
other hand, it certainly does not warrant any
undue delay. In the South especially there
is pressing need of the sort of financial relief
that the regional reserve banks are expected
to supply, or to aid in supplying. This need
is well understood by Secretary of the Treas-
ury McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board.

What the bank means to Richmond has
been explained sufficiently in the past,
through the progress and in the successful
issue of the campaign for its location here.
It remains for the future to say what the
bank shall mean to the territory it will serve
and to the great system of which it will form
a principal component part. It must justify
Richmond and itself. That it will do.

The Waste of Life

IT is within the truth to say that, rightly or
wrongly, opinion in the United States has
crystallized into the belief that Germany can-
not be ultimately successful in the present
conflict. This belief is based on the fact that
even Napoleon—one of the greatest military
geniuses in all the history of the world—was
not able permanently to withstand allied
Europe, and on the further important facts
that England has settled down to a long war
and that Russia has done the same, while it
has been proven that French soldiers can face
Germans unflinchingly, and have even had the
long-desired experience of seeing their backs.
Germany has not demonstrated any superi-
ority in leadership or personnel that war-
rants American opinion in believing that she
can withstand the pressure of numbers.

For these reasons there is coming into
being in this country the conviction that the
slaughter in Europe is utterly wasted. Al-
though we hate war, we can understand that
to carry it to a successful termination lives
must be given. Until it was proven that
France, Russia and Great Britain were able
to cope with German arms, it seemed logical
enough for the Kaiser to spend his subjects'
lives with a lavish hand. Now we are left
with the suspicion that by this time the Ger-
man authorities are fighting more as a mat-
ter of pride than with any sincere hope of
success. And pride that costs thousands of
lives is not an emotion that will find many ad-
mirers in the United States.

Nor is it to be supposed that Germany can
hope for better terms by continuing the war.
Every day the allies remain in arms means
to them loss of many lives and much treasure,
which will be added to their bill when the
time comes for presenting it.

Secret service men are conducting in
Philadelphia an investigation to determine
if there exists there a conspiracy to raise
the prices of food. Somebody in the govern-
ment must suspect that Philadelphia has
been told a war is in progress.

Of course, it was rather unpleasant to
have all this rain just as the State Fair
was about to be opened, but, at any rate,
the rain will lay the dust in the roads that
lead to the grounds. Every cloud has a
silver lining.

It might have been wise for the well-
known German war staff to bear in mind
that night has a habit of following "the
day."

Republican Leader Mann has a sneaking
suspicion that the Democratic tariff caused
the assassination of the Austrian grand
duke.

SONGS AND SAWS

Maryland.
"Maryland will be the next State in line for a
prohibition bill. It is about to follow the example
of Virginia."—Statement by William H. Anderson,
superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon
League and now superintendent of the New York
League.

The drought speeds fast to reach your shore,
Maryland! My Maryland!
The water wagon's at your door,
Maryland! My Maryland!
You may think you've a plentiful store
Of soothing drinks in Baltimore,
But soon they'll be just dreams of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Then, then you'll feel life's cruel thrust,
Maryland! My Maryland!
And swear your throat's clogged with dust,
Maryland! My Maryland!
You'll find you'll have to place your trust
Where you had never thought you must,
In drinks that all you wish disgust,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Welcoming a Battle.
"I see by the paper," said the Prominent
Citizen, "that Rustum Bey, the Turkish am-
bassador, has departed from our shores. I trust
that he and Sir Lionel Carden and that attaché
of the German embassy who got his name into
print a few days ago will meet in some con-
venient spot and fight out their differences.
That would be a battle in which the possible
casualties would not disturb me at all."

Good Cheer.
The sun is shining brighter,
We're cheered up quite a bit;
Now we hear that Congress
Is just about to quit.

We're happy o'er the record,
We know it's the best,
But just the same we're willing
To take a little rest.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"Filling the silo" is a new variety of farm
picnic which is just attaining popularity, ac-
cording to the Charlotte Gazette, which says "It bids
fair to push the big times of threshing meetings into
the discard." While the men are filling the silo,
the farmer's wife busies herself in the prepara-
tion of a dinner with which to feed the hungry
colliers. It sounds very attractive, and thresh-
ing and corn-shucking will have to look to their
laurels.

"Under existing conditions, the farmer has a
great advantage over his fellows," explains the
Danville Bee. "He may grow about all he needs
to live upon except his clothing, and by keeping a
few sheep he may increase his fresh meat sup-
ply and at the same time sell sufficient wool to
pay for his clothing." We had understood that
the farmer's lot was a delightful one, and that
any of the fraternity are reduced to the neces-
sity of living upon their clothing comes as a
painful surprise. If keeping a few sheep will
alter that situation, we strongly advise giving
the plan a trial.

The Winchester Star thinks "it is pathetic to
see Theodore Roosevelt racing up and down the
country, yawning to crowds of the merest sight-
seers that heed him little if at all and grow less
curious as he grows more commonplace, split-
ting the very ears of the groundlings with the
shrill refrain of partisan twaddle that long ago
ceased to arouse enthusiasm." We have some
sort of suspicion that Editor Byrd must be an
old-style, old Virginia Democrat.

Roanoke's "Cotton Week" began yesterday,
and those citizens of the town who cannot afford
to "buy-a-bale" are being urged to "buy-a-yard,"
or even to "buy-a-spool," for every little helps.
"All during the coming week let housewives and
housekeepers, mothers and fathers, and boys and
girls, visit the stores of the city and buy cotton
goods," exhorts the Roanoke World-News. "Mer-
chants are deeply interested and are going to
lay before you advantageous offerings, and if
people will co-operate liberally with them, 'Cot-
ton Week' in Roanoke will be a tremendous and
glorious success."

The Voice of the People

Are Women's Votes Needed?
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—Your editorial of October 2 states that
women will no doubt in time be given the
"sacred privilege" of citizenship, but that they
need not hope to change conditions. Sad pre-
diction! But is it reasonable?

We thank our friends—the enemy—for these
timely admonitions not to waste our energies
in a useless cause. We need these thrusts,
perhaps, for we think more highly of ourselves
than we ought. To be told that we are not
needed because women have not accomplished
anything where they have voted smacks of
disrespect, not of boasted chivalry. They
taunt us with the fact that there are still
slaves in Colorado, and that Illinois is not an
equal Dorado. In Colorado men are largely in
the majority, and are largely in political
authority, but the women of that State have
initiated and promoted legislation there for the
welfare of women and children to such an
extent that the international Parliamentary
Union—an organization of expert sociologists—
has declared that Colorado has "the most
humane, most progressive, most scientific laws
for the protection of women and children of
any State or country."

In Illinois it is true that the women's vote
has already driven out 1,000 saloons, but they
ask why not all? Chicago has had the largest
registration in the world since the women were
enfranchised. They would not vote in large
numbers at the primary because they are not
they would pledge themselves to the party
candidate for two years.

We know full well, without being reminded,
that the millennium will not dawn because
somebody has told us, and we do claim that the
blended viewpoint of men and women voting
together will bring better results than men
alone could bring.

KATHARINE ROBINSON.
Richmond, October 3, 1914.

Current Editorial Comment

The absurd movement which
aimed through forced inter-
pretation of the President's
neutrality proclamation to reduce
Americans to a state of imbecility,
in which they were sup-
posed to be deaf, dumb and blind in the presence
of the great conflict in Europe, has failed. The
American people are judging the physical facts
and moral issues of the war from day to day,
and are not deterred from having opinions.
Moreover, a secondary movement, which would
have deprived the public of women voting
illumination of the appalling catastrophe, has
received body blows from educators who do not
believe that the way to meet an emergency is
to pretend that it does not exist. Dr. Maxwell,
city superintendent of the New York schools,
in a city whose foreign population exceeds
those of any other city in the United States,
not only insists upon the facts of the war
being fully and accurately followed by the

teachers, with the aid of maps, but also expects
them to do their duty by civilization, by telling
on the horrors of war itself.—Philadelphia
Public Ledger.

The United Kingdom's self-
governing colonies, which include
Canada, Australia, New Zealand,
the Union of South Africa and
Newfoundland, are not obliged
to contribute a soldier or a
dollar in aid of the home government, but, as
they are subject to attack by British foes,
and their future status under the British flag
is dependent upon its military prosperity, and
as they enjoy its protection at all times, they
are morally obliged to share its fortunes in war
as well as its blessings in peace. They are cer-
tainly responding splendidly to the call to arms.
Canada's first contingent of about 35,000 men
is equivalent to the raising of over half a
million of volunteers in this country. And
Australia and New Zealand propose to raise a
still larger proportionate number. If the latter
send 10,000 men to help the empire, that
number will be equivalent to the calling out of
nearly a million men in the United States.—
Providence Journal.

Unless the German cruiser
Emden is speedily captured, she
promises to become the Alabama
of the present war. For six
weeks the Emden was not
heard of, and then, on September
10, she appeared in the Bay of Bengal. Within
four days she sank six and captured seven
British merchant ships. Later she sank four
more British ships and made a most welcome
capture, a "great collier," in addition to shelling
the passenger liner Madras and Pondicherry.
Emden can make twenty-four knots an hour
and will be most difficult to capture. Her speed,
of course, will lessen the longer she is at sea,
but in the meantime British shipping in the
Indian Ocean is most seriously menaced. In
these days of wireless telegraphy it is doubtful
if the Emden will be able to equal the exploits
of the Alabama. In the twenty-two months
that Captain Raphael Semmes terrorized Ameri-
can shipping he destroyed or captured merchant-
men and their cargoes valued at over \$7,000,000.
But he had the advantage of a ship of the
day—such isolation is denied the Emden.
Encountering her at different times will be
the tell-tale voice that must in the end be her
undoing.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

War News Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 6, 1864.

Yesterday everything was absolutely quiet in
front of Petersburg. So few guns were fired
and so few were the movements of troops, if
there were really any, the people of the city
thought an armistice had been arranged or
permanent peace had been declared.

There was no fighting below Richmond on
the James yesterday, not even the usual
skirmishing. The enemy seem to be busying
themselves strengthening the positions they
acquired within the past few days, and are
showing no disposition to enter into another
engagement.

The rumors current on the streets yesterday
morning that the enemy was about to start an
advance movement in force on Richmond were
soon crushed down and found to be only rumors
of the wildest kind.

General Early officially reports to the War
Department that the enemy's cavalry in his
front is now occupying a position on the north
bank of the North River. After considerable
severe fighting and a great deal of promiscuous
skirmishing, the enemy fell back to Mt. Cra-
wen, in Rockingham county, which is sixteen
miles the other side of Staunton.

The bombardment of Charleston has become
more severe within the last few days. Yester-
day 175 shells were fired into and about the
city.

According to Northern papers, the advance
of General Price into Missouri has caused great
alarm among the Federal authorities. General
Rosecrans has, according to dispatches, issued
"an eloquent appeal" begging the people of
Missouri to take up arms and defend their homes
against the rebel invaders.

The advance of the enemy in Southwest Vir-
ginia has been described back in the
splendid style. General John Echols reports
to General Lee from Saltville as follows: "We
whipped the enemy badly yesterday, and they
have retired in confusion, leaving their dead
and wounded on the field and in our hands,
among the latter being a brigadier-general and
several other officers. There were three reg-
iments of negro troops, which were badly cut
up."

The old and well-known commission and
produce firm of Williams, Carrington & Barkes-
dale has been dissolved. The term of partner-
ship having expired yesterday, W. T. Carrington
retires, and George W. Williams and Clai-
borne Barkesdale will continue the business
under the firm name and style of Williams &
Barkesdale.

Mrs. Rosa Greenhow, well known in the Con-
federacy for her sufferings in the prison—
having been confined in a political prison in
Washington for many months—was drowned on
Saturday last near Wilmington, N. C., while
striving to land from a sinking blockade-
running steamer. She was returning to the
Confederacy from England. Mrs. Greenhow
resided in this city after her release from the
Washington prison.

In Smithfield on the 25th ultimo Captain C.
H. Causey, of Hampton, and Miss M. J. Prentiss,
of Suffolk, were united in marriage, both being
for the present refugees from their homes.

The Bright Side of Life

Haugh—What will be the mathematical results
of the suffrage canvass?
Gruff—To multiply our clubs and divide our
homes.—Judge.

"Fat girls are said to be good-natured."
"Take my advice, old man, and marry a thin
one."—Gruff.
"Gruff—To multiply our clubs and divide our
homes.—Judge."

A Gaseous Wall.
Taxing automobile gasoline to make up the
war deficit will be a bad idea, for it will
bring the tax collector into contact with the fierce
opposition of the paragraphs' union.—Knoxville
Sentinel.

Also Argument for Auto.
Little Dick—Papa, didn't you tell mother we
must economize?
Papa—I did, my son.

Little Dick—Well, I was thinkin' that mobby
if you'd get me a pony I wouldn't wear out so
many shoes.—Good News.

Queries and Answers

Election in Danville.
Please state the result of the recent election
in Danville.
J. S.
Against State-wide, 745; for State-wide, 948.

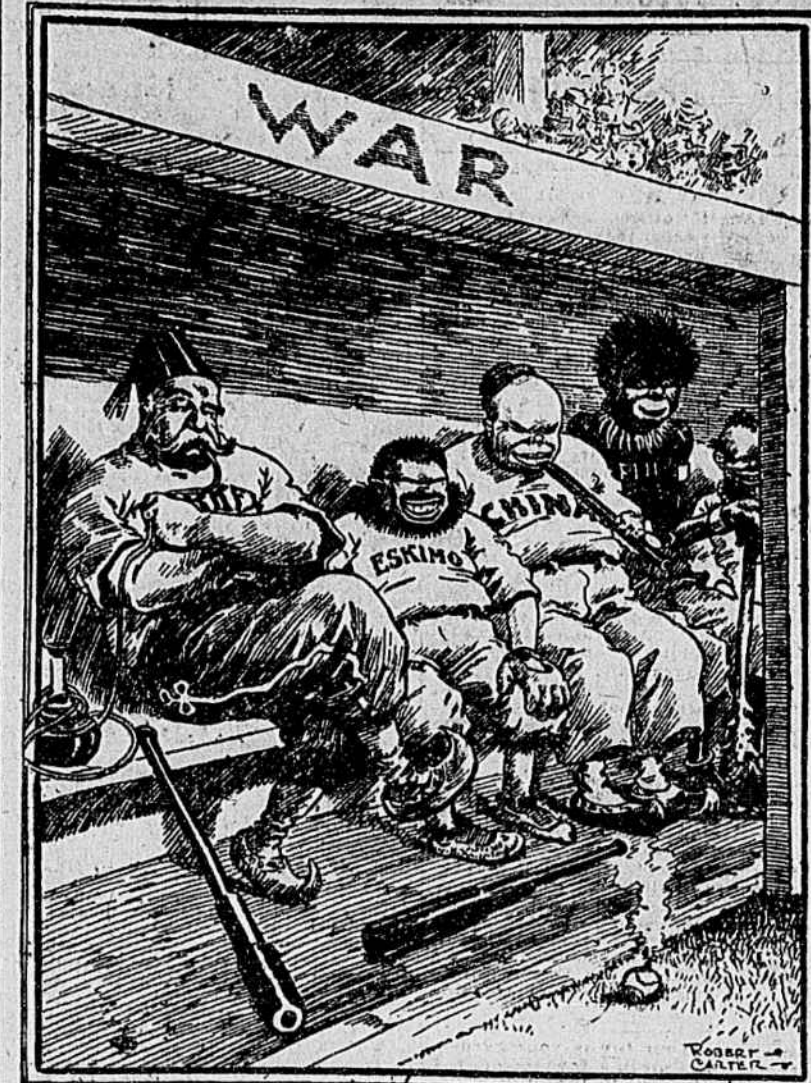
Oldest Latin.
Can you inform me what is the oldest piece
of Latin known?
COLLEGE STUDENT.
The "books" ascribe that place to an inscrip-
tion written backwards on a hair ornament,
MANIOS AED VEDIVAS NEMASIOI; in
ordinary Latin, Manius me fecit Nemasio.
"Manius made me for Nemasius." The age of
the piece is not known, but is placed at about
B. C. 700.

A. P. P.ushur.
Can you tell me anything of charges publicly
brought against Abel P. P.ushur in Richmond
about 1820?
EASTERN SHORE.

Only that Dr. John Hendree published two
small pamphlets in 1828, making certain state-
ments about Mr. P.ushur, which were indignantly
denied, and that the Grand Lodge of Virginia
appointed a committee, with the distinguished
Dr. G. Scott as chairman, to investigate the
matter, and that Dr. Hendree refused to appear
before the committee, and that the whole com-
mittee made an examination into the whole mat-
ter, and reported that "the conduct of Brother Abel
P.ushur has been in all respects unexception-
able, and that his character is alike free from
blemish and above suspicion." You may see
the matter at large in the Proceedings of the
Grand Lodge of Virginia for the year 1822.

PINCH HITTERS

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS



—From the New York Evening Sun.

SCANDINAVIA AND THE WAR

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—Of all the
countries of war mad Europe to-day,
Sweden and Norway are doubtless the
most free from excitement and appre-
hension. They are so situated, geo-
graphically, that there is little or no
danger of their neutrality being vio-
lated, and they are in no international
alliances that might draw them into
the titanic conflict against their will.

Still, both Sweden and Norway are
keeping watchful eyes on the situation
and are preparing for any emergency.

There is considerable military activity
all over Sweden, though the only
places where I have had it under close
personal observation are Uppsala and
Stockholm. Not only are the sturdy
Landstorm forces being mobilized and
the militia of the new recruits, but the
nightwatch and various other miscel-
laneous watches and police forces seem
to be included also; the regular mili-
tary are being conveyed—apparently
by rail, in train, tram, or boat to this
or that station, and parties of what
may be either yeomanry out of uni-
form or entirely new recruits are seen
marching through the streets, under
the guidance of a couple of soldiers,
with their limited kit in their hands,
all exactly, in fact, as in St. Peters-
burg and the neighboring towns more
than a month ago. Remounts are con-
sidered in great numbers in various
barracks.

The newspapers are discreetly silent
as to what this general mobilization
(which is admitted) specifically pur-
poses. It is said, however, that the
recent action in Luxembourg, Belgium,
the sound, the belt and the high seas,
that she is fully resolved to attack at
nothing to secure her ends, and that
the Scandinavian countries must pre-
pare themselves for all eventualities if

VERSAILLES IS WARLIKE AGAIN.

PARIS, October 5.—Ancient Ver-
sailles, which has played such a big
part in European history, has again
come into her own, in this great Eu-
ropean war.

Thousands upon thousands of men
have passed through Versailles on their
way to the front, and the city has
answered their last roll call, and
others have been sent home. Indeed,
recently the men of over forty and
over fifty were mobilized, and Ver-
sailles was full of men of all ages,
waiting to march away to that vague
mysterious, unknown land called the
front. They were drilling in squads
all down the avenue leading to the
chateau, and the chateau was full of
the immense chateau and the imposing
statue of Louis XIV., the Roi Soleil,
some were in uniform, some in mufti
some in a quaint combination of the
two. The men of all ages, and the
fitted, civilian coat and a waistcoat,
a kepi, worn with anything but mili-
tary smartness; a pair of spotted white
trousers, neatly patched, a red scarf
around the waist, a workman's blue
linen coat fresh washed for the occa-
sion, and just the kepi to give the
soldierly note; knickerbockers and put-
ties, with a tunic and an English trav-
eling cap, and sometimes a perfectly
new civilian suit, with collar,
gloves and shining shoes.

The effect was a motley one, and the
men themselves were as oddly as-
sorted as their clothes; workmen,
tradesmen, professors, men, and gray-
haired, and old men, and men of all
degrees, marched side by side in
uneven lines to the sharp un-deux, un-
deux, of the sergeant. They stood to
attention, they left-wheeled and right-
wheeled, and presented an odd sight
of alertness that was unexpected as it
was admirable, for many of them had
done no drill at all for several years.

That their lines were ragged, their fig-
ures corrupt or clumsy, their heads
bald or grizzled, and their walk none
too supple, matters very little, for their
morale is of the very best. Not a man
among them but is glad to go to strike
a blow for la patrie. Little soldiers of
the line in red trousers and long gray-
blue coats, men of the foot artillery,
in white breeches, putties, khaki cotton
tunic with gilt buttons, a flaming shell
on the left arm and a dark blue fatigue
cap, Hussar officers, in cherry-colored
breeches, high black boots and a
blue tunic, hundreds of men in fatigue
dresses of Holland brown and blue caps
were swarming all over town. Officers
of all grades and of many different reg-
iments, on foot, mounted and in motor
cars, shot out curt orders right and
left; boy scouts ran messages or drilled
each other in little companies with a
solemnity their fathers could never
have shown; and the whole scene, with
1870 medals looked on with watery eyes
and vague memories of what happened
before.

All down one side of the Place des
Armes and up a long avenue were the
stables. Hundreds of horses were wait-
ing for their orders like the men;
omnibus horses, cart horses, race
horses, ponies, useful cobs, well-
groomed carriage horses and nearly all
of them in good condition. Here and
there a bony, unhappy looking beast
appeared extremely ill at ease among
the plumper comrades, and showed an
ill-bred nose to the nose of some
other horse's bags, but speaking gen-
erally, the class of horse commandeered,
was strong, useful and fit for heavy
work. The mules looked as obstinate
as the horses, but they were supposed
to be of the breed of the